THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT. Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
WILL BE HELD
ON TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

TICKETS
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THIS OFFICE.

GRAND PREPARATORY RALLY!

The friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE in Pittsburgh, by whatever name they may have been heretofore known, are invited to muster at M'FADDEN'S WAREHOUSE, on Penn street, near the Canal, THIS EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, to exchange salutes, display columns, and pass review preparatory to the great battle and glorious victory of next week.

Addresses will be delivered by J. B. BLAKE, Esq., Hon. A. W. LOOMIS, and others.

☞ The various GLEE CLUBS not detailed for duty elsewhere, are invited to attend and inspirit the masses with their soul-stirring music.

By order of the Executive Committee.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

MR. WILMOT.—We regret to see that serious doubts have been expressed of this gentleman's fidelity to the Free Soil Principles which he professes so earnestly to advocate. We think that he ought to be judged by his acts after the election, and not by flying rumors previously. If he should prove a base deceiver and recreant, we shall be as ready to denounce him as any, but our present convictions are, that he will prove his fidelity to his professed principles by his vote, and the vote of his district. That most strenuous efforts will be made to detach him from the Free Soil cause, we make no doubt. As evidence of this, we copy the following from the New York Tribune of Tuesday last:

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.—We learn by telegraph that a Grand High Commissioner from General Cass passed through Buffalo yesterday, on his way to Northern Pennsylvania, charged with the difficult task of buying up Hon. David Wilmot, so that he shall either go over to Cass outright or else cease all further support of Van Buren. Terms liberal, in view of the necessities and urgency of the case.

We predict that the commissioner will return to Michigan with a full grown flea in his ear. In the first place, we don't believe he can buy Mr. Wilmot; and if he could, we doubt whether the Free Democracy of the XIIth would consent to be thrown in. We shall see.

Although our own confidence in Mr. Wilmot's fidelity is still unshaken, we confess that his conduct towards his Free Soil brethren has given some grounds for doubts. We understand that he has not manifested any fellowship, or even a friendly spirit towards his Free Soil associates in the eastern part of the State, and that so great doubt was entertained of his fidelity, by the Free Soilers in Philadelphia, that they have despatched Dr. Elder to the district, to make inquiries. This fact is referred to in the following article, from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday morning:

'It is said that a gentleman of this city, who has taken a leading part in the Free Soil movement, has left for Tioga County, with the object of ascertaining the real position of Mr. Wilmot on the Presidential question. Strange that any doubt should exist upon the subject, when we remember that Mr. Wilmot is the author of the celebrated proviso, which may be regarded as the corner stone of the free soil fabric. We have two rumors—one to the effect that Mr. Wilmot is stumping it in New York for Van Buren, and another that he is pursuing the same course in Pennsylvania. There would be consistency in his conduct, if during the present struggle he should urge and encourage the Free Soilers of his own immediate District. Not so, should he abandon Pennsylvania, and thus indirectly assist Cass by traveling among our neighbors of the Empire State. But let us not judge prematurely."

The latest intelligence we have of Mr. Wilmot's position, is a telegraphic despatch, received on Saturday, from good authority at Harrisburgh, that Wilmot is stumping it in his own district in favor of Van Buren.

But why need we be so anxious about Mr. Wilmot's position. The friends of Taylor and Fillmore will carry the State, whether Mr. Wilmot, and those votes his influence may control, go for Van Buren or not. All the difference that it will make, will be the greater or lesser majority Taylor will have. Let the Whigs do their duty, and all will be well—yes, the result will be glorious.

Since the above was in type, the following letter, published in the *Republic*, the Free Soil paper in Philadelphia, has attracted our attention. Towanda is the place of Mr. Wilmot's residence:

TOWANDA, Oct. 26, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I was surprised and mortified to observe in the North American of the 21st, an article headed "Mr. Wilmot's Position," in which statements are made totally false on the part of their authors.

The best refutation which can be offered to the charge that Mr. Wilmot is supporting Cass and Butler is the fact that, since the election, he has almost daily addressed Van Buren meetings. He is now in the adjoining counties of the State of N. York, addressing meetings. To night he is advertised at Owego—to morrow at Binghampton.

The report that he had compromised his position originated from the miserable clique of disorganizers who in vain attempted to defeat him, and having failed in that to gratify their animosity, and knowing that he is particularly sensitive about his standing, have raised their unfounded falsehood to gratify their malignity.

You may be assured Mr. Wilmot stands on the ground he has ever occupied. He was elected standing thus, and refused before the election to change, preferring to be beaten a thousand times than do any thing to impeach his standing.

LATER AND CONCLUSIVE.

Since the above was in type, a Telegraphic Despatch, from our regular and very attentive Philadelphia correspondent, brings us an extract of a letter from Mr. Wilmot himself, which conclusively settles the question as far as he is concerned.—The reader will find the letter under the telegraphic head, and will discover that Mr. Wilmot is faithful to his principles and his pledges, and spurns the idea that he was playing false on this question.—He says he shall do all he can against the combined operations of the whole Cass party, who are concentrating men and money in that region.

This settles the election in Pennsylvania, if there was any doubt before. The Cass men may as well give it up. General Taylor will sweep the State by a most triumphant majority.

STAND FIRM.

All the advice we have to give, at this late hour, to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, is to stand firm, do your whole duty, and do it promptly. Let no Roorbacks or electioneering tales, alarm you.—All the probabilities of success—the *prestige* of success—are on the side of our candidates. This is admitted by every unprejudiced man. We have every encouragement which brave men could ask, to be cheerful, and confident, and active. It is unnecessary to trouble ourselves now about arguments, or making converts—the time for that is past. Every freeman in the state, we doubt not, has made up his mind. The battle is virtually fought, and the ballot box to morrow, we verily believe, will declare a glorious victory for Taylor and Fillmore, both in Pennsylvania and the Union. A majority of the people have already made up their minds to elect Gen. Taylor, and all we have now to do, is to see that they come to the polls to give expression to their opinion. Stand firm, then—be courageous, be vigilant, be cheerful, and victory will be speedily declared in favor of that glorious and honest old farmer-patriot and hero, who never lost a battle, or gave to his friends or country an occasion for a blush or a regret.

CAN THIS BE TRUE.—The Rev. Theodore Parker, it is said, stated in his sermon on Sunday, that there was a court in Boston which contained six teen tenements, each of which contained several families, and that of the children born in this court, *one half* were born blind, and the eyes of the other half are more or less defective!

A Word to Whig Free Soilers.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have witnessed with sincere regret, the bitter denunciations in which some of your Whig contemporaries have indulged, when referring to such of their fellow citizens, who having generally acted with us, have at the present important crisis, expressed their intention of throwing away their votes in support of Martin Van Buren, instead of uniting as before, with their brother Whigs, and rallying in unbroken front to the support of Zachary Taylor, the nominee of the Whig Convention.

Deeply as I lament the views which the citizens to whom I allude, may have adopted, I feel more disposed to overcome their mistaken views, by kindness and argument, than to indulge in unkind feelings and angry remonstrance; for I candidly acknowledge, that no motive less urgent than the preservation of our common country from the dangers menaced by the election of Lewis Cass to the Presidency, and the sanction such an election would give to the baleful principles avowed, and the disastrous measures adopted by the present administration, would induce me to cast my vote for an individual whose experience in the details of civil government is so limited as that of Gen'l. Taylor, although the candor, integrity and openheartedness of his character have always favorably impressed me with regard to him.

The merest tyro in politics must be aware, that under no possible event, can the vote of this State, be cast for Van Buren, so that in fact, every Whig who votes for him, exercises nearly the same influence in favor of Cass, as he would do by a direct vote for the democratic ticket.

The mingled feeling of regret and mortification which pervaded the whig ranks when it was discovered that in 1844, the election of Mr. Clay was defeated by the anti slavery vote of New York, are too deeply impressed upon our minds to require my feeble efforts to recall them—but the third party of that day had at least the excuse of supporting a candidate who had uniformly avowed their own principles; whereas the change in the professions of Mr. Van Buren has been too recent to give very satisfactory assurance of its permanence; while his sentiments of personal hostility to the nominee of the democratic party and a desire to regain his lost ascendancy in the politics of his own state, will in the opinion of many persons present more urgent reasons for his present attitude than any sincere desire of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate descendants of Africa, or of crushing the domination of Southern slave holders. With them Mr. Van Buren supported the sub treasury and the Mexican war—with them he opposed a protective tariff and an enlightened system of internal improvements—in all these respects his views coincide with the avowed principles of Mr. Calhoun and of Gen. Cass, and surely no consistent whig—however sincerely he may agree with Mr. Van Buren on one single point, can or will hazard every other principle of his political creed for the mere chance of supporting one doctrine, however important it may be, especially as it is at least as likely to be sustained by Gen. Taylor, as by Gen. Butler—the one pledged to veto no action of Congress on the subject, and the other bound to carry out the views of the Baltimore Convention, even by the interposition of his casting vote, should that be requisite to defeat the 'Wilmot Proviso,' as was done by the present occupant of that position, when the imperious claims of party dictation compelled him to sacrifice the welfare of his own State by deciding in favour of the ruinous tariff of 1846.

Thus it appears to me that even if some dissting doubt might arise as to the course Gen. Taylor will pursue with regard to some of the less important principles generally maintained by the Whigs of the North, yet we know that Cass and Butler are the pledged to oppose them all. We know moreover that Fillmore is sound on all these points and surely it is the part of wisdom under these circumstances to repudiate a certain evil and secure all the good within our reach, trusting to the influence that will surround the new President to bring forward those measures that will most effectually promote the general welfare.

A PENNSYLVANIA WHIG.

EDITORS FOR CONGRESS.—We were much pleased to read the following remarks in the *New York Courier*, both for their magnanimity and correctness. We are glad that Mr. WEBB can forget the warm contests in which he has engaged with his brother editors, when it is necessary to defend the editorial fraternity, or promote the success of Whig principles.

The Sixth Congressional District.—We are sorry to learn that some of our friends in this District, express an unwillingness to vote for Messrs. BROOKS and GREELEY, the Whig candidates for Congress.—This should not be. Whatever may be the feelings of individuals against either of these gentlemen personally, their ability to represent the District, and their readiness to support Whig measures, cannot be questioned; and therefore, being fairly nominated, they should receive the unanimous support of the Whigs of the District.

We are astonished to learn that some good Whigs of this District, are opposing our nominees on the ground that they are *Editors!* Surely it will not be pretended that the profession is a disreputable one; and if not, what class of men can possibly be more familiar with the legislation of the country, or more capable of legislating understandingly than Editors? We venture to assert that both of Mr. BROOKS and Mr. GREELEY, are more familiar with the legislation of this country, understand better the efforts of a high, low and medium tariff, and are more intimately acquainted with the wants of this commercial community, than any gentleman in the city who could be persuaded to accept the nomination. To understand these subjects, a liberal education; and they are, therefore, peculiarly qualified to represent the city in Congress, because both are unquestionably men of talents in addition to their intimate knowledge of the legislation necessary for the country.

Self-respect prompts us to repudiate the idea, that an Editor who labors harder than any body else, and is compelled to take all the hard knocks of every political campaign, is disqualified to represent the people on the floor of Congress. He may not be popular, and seldom is, simply because he is always laboring for his party instead of himself, but his claims can in no way be injured by his vocation. If qualified to be a good Editor, he is unquestionably well qualified to be a good Legislator; their fitness as legislators the people are to determine upon irrespective of their business pursuits. We sincerely hope, therefore, that all the thinking Whigs of the District, will unhesitatingly give Messrs. Brooks and Greeley their support, and not bear in mind any trivial offence their editorials may have given in times past.

AN ADMIRATOR.—A gentleman of this city, says the Philadelphia Sun, writes to the editor of the Washington Union, his brother, or rather his father in affliction, as follows:

"The coalition may increase on us here a little, but the glorious interior will soon change the rejoicings of the enemy into the profoundest gloom."

The Sun remarks, "that the Rough and Ready men of the city and county of Philadelphia will be able to roll up a majority of at least eight thousand for Old Zack, we think is almost reduced to a certainty. But what sane man looks for Cass gains on Longstreth's vote in the 'glorious interior?' The vote in Adams, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester and Schuylkill counties will be largely increased for Taylor. We have seen letters from democrats residing in the Northern part of the State, in which they reluctantly admit, that Cass cannot by any possibility receive Longstreth's vote in Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne counties. Three fourths of the Democratic vote in Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, and Potter counties will be lost to Cass.—Where are these gains to be made? Admit that we are too sanguine in our expections of the counties named, what portion of the State will overcome the increased majority which the city and county of Philadelphia will certainly give to Taylor.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A letter from Harrisburgh in the New York Herald, has the following remarks in relation to United States Senator:

The bone of contention is who shall be United States Senator? There is a Whig majority of nine on joint ballot, and Simon Cameron's term, as Senator, expiring, his place must be filled by somebody. Apropos of Simon, the chief of the Winnebago branch of the democracy—politicians say that he is shelved at last, but I scarcely believe it. A man who could exemplify in his own person the tricks and quick turns of the youth's game of "Simon says up, Simon says down, wiggle waggle," and go through the motions so successfully, is not to be laid out so easy. His plots and counterplots with the Shunk dynasty [flat foots] and with the Porter influence [Kickapoos,] in all of which he held his own, will form in such an event, an important page in the secret history of Pennsylvania politics.

The lower house is a tie, and, according to democratic (and whig usage, too, when they have the chance,) it might be expected that the democratic members would defeat any motion to go into an election, and, by staving it off until another Legislature, give them a fresh chance. But, unfortunately for this nice game, a former Legislature fixed, their fint for them by a law, settling a day and hour for the meeting in joint balloi to choose a senator. So that all the whig Senate have to do, when the day arrives, is to notify the House they are coming, and, picking up their hats, suit the action to the word, by marching in a body from their own chamber into the hall of the House of Representatives. When there, the subject cannot be adjourned, except by a majority of all present.

VERMONT.—The Montpelier Journal of the 25th says: The House to day passed the Senate bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors and Members of Congress on Tuesday, the 7th of November next. Constables are required to put the notice for Electoral election, now required for the Revised Statues, only six days before the election. Members of Congress are to elected by a plurality only. The bill will undoubtedly become a law, and will be published as soon as approved.—*Montpelier Journal.*

A family is now residing in the parish of Assumption, near New Orleans which consists of the father, 23 sons, 2 daughters. The eldest of the sons is 45 years of age.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Treasury Department has given the necessary orders in relation to the payment of the Mexican Indemnity, but its payment will not release so much coin as was anticipated, as many holders have availed themselves of the right to take a six per cent. stock instead of the specie, an operation very favorable to the holders, as by it they make some 4½ per cent., being the premium upon United States Stock sold by them abroad, which has had quite an effect upon the Exchange Market, reducing the current rate of sterling bills to 108 per ct., and lower rates for produce bills. Shipments of produce now in progress, and which show an increase over last year's standing, are as follows, from Oct 1st, to October 24th, 1848:

	1848.	1847.	Increase.
Ashes.....	1,681 bbls.	970	711 bbls
Flour.....	110,904 bbls.	30,102	80,802 bbls
Corn.....	407,040 bu.	49,704	357,336 bu.
Wheat....	140 487 bu.	7,470	133,017 bu.
Lard.....	17,063 kgs.	8,805	8,263 kgs.

These exports are making at lower rates than last year, but it must be remembered that we are now in the dull season of the year, with the imports partially suspended. The exports of coin from New York for the past ten months, have been ten millions of dollars, which has reduced the balance of trade against us to an amount that will be taken care of by produce shipments, and leave our coin in quiet until the Spring imports commence.

A stock jobber who has been holding 12,000 shares of fancy stocks, ($1,200,000 nominal value) failed last week, and had the whole amount sold, thus causing a panic in the market, aided by the unfavorable commercial news from abroad.—Since it has been sold out, the market is stronger, and holders very firm. For Treasury Notes, 102½ is the closing price; 73½ for Pennsylvania 5's, and 100 for Ohio sixes of 1860. Money is not tight, and good paper sells readily at 9@10c per cent. per annum.

Another sale of government ships is to be made at the close of the week. One ship and three small vessels. Ships have depreciated so much since these were bought, that the original owners can now repurchase them at fifty per cent reduction,—as good almost as when they were delivered. A large lot of United States muskets are also to be sold, and these, some sagaie alarmists assert, are to be used upon the Canadian frontier, in another campaign to "extend the area of freedom" in that direction. Some crazier than the rest, say the onslaught is to be commenced as soon as the election is over, and that American officers are to head the proceedings. The muskets are to be sold, but the campaign probably will be deferred until warm weather.

The California transports are about ready, and a shipment of troops will be made next week.—The recruits have been thoroughly drilled at Governor's Island, and will not go off in the disgraceful style of the New York Regiment. The necessity of sending the troops at all is doubtful, but the Government wills it, and the people must submit.—Could the founders of the Republic revisit the halls of national legislation, they would witness much that would be new to them. Instead of measures to secure the tranquility of the thirteen States, they would hear of armies transported thousands of miles to protect territory, that, by the behests of Nature, is as much a foreign colony to us, as Canada is to England; nay, more, for Canada is but ten days distant from England, while California is four months from Washington. We are fast exceeding the ancient Republics in the extent and distance of our territories, and have gradually accumulated in the hands of the executive power, to yield which might well gratify an absolute monarch. It is now an imperative necessity to find one to fill the executive chair, whose honest heart will be incapable of pursuing any measures that will result in the sacrifice or the jeopardy of the Republic. Secure at present, but fast becoming too extended for the general good of its citizens.

Markets have been rather dull to-day. Of Ashes there is only a small stock, and both sorts sell at 6½c. Cotton has sold to the extent of 1200 bales at steady rates. Flour is weak, and a good article of Genesee has sold at $5 25; other Western at $5 37½, and Southern Flour $5 62½. Shippers are prepared to give $5 25 for large lots of Flour, but receivers will not yield. Wheat is dull at 125c., offered, and 127 asked for Genesee, and good Ohio 110c; Prime Chicago 102. Corn 67@68c for good Western Mixed, and 72 for Pennsylvania Yellow. Rye 67c. Provisions are better—Mess Pork at $12,—68@$12 75, and $8 62 for Prime. No sales of Beef. Mess $9 50@$10; Prime $5@5 50. Lard, Prime in bbls 7½, and kegs 8½. Butter is dull, with large supplies, and Cheese in favor of the buyers. Freights are dull at the quotations current before the steamer came. C.

From California—Counter Revolution at Mazatlan.

A correspondent of the Courier writes from La PAZ, Lower California, August 15, as follows:

I gave you an account a short time ago of the movements of the squadron out here. Since that letter was written, the corvette Warren has arrived from Monterey, and the frigate Congress has arrived from Mazatlan. In Upper California the gold excitement is greatly on the increase. Gov. Mason reached Monterey (from the placer) a few days previously to the sailing of the Warren, bringing with him some deserters from that ship whom he found upon the road carrying a press of canvas, and shaping their course for the region of the precious metal. His worthy and facetious Excellency placed these fellows, bare backed, on a few spare horses he had with him, and although the sailors frequently begged to be allowed to walk, they were pertinaciously refused, and compelled to travel in this way for sixty miles.

At Mazatlan there has been a counter revolution, and one of the officers concerned in the last outdreak was shot on the day the Congress reached that place, and others were undergoing trial when she left there. Palacio, the leader of the rebellion, has escaped, and Urrea, whose influence and money brought it about, has been in La Paz for some time. It is said that Arista, at the head of seven hundred cavalry, is now on his way to take charge of the Government of Sinaloa. Liberal views are to be entertained, and many privileges which the people have asked, are to be granted; and thus, it is thought, matters will be kept quiet on this coast for a few months, at least; *perpetuum quietem* Poor Mexico! Her internal convulsions seem to have returned with redoubled vigor since the close of our war with her.

Between the 26th and 31st of this month all the troops now here and at San Jose, and many emigrants from the country, will be on their way to Upper California—some by land and some by sea.

All the ships composing the American squadron are now in this bay, but they will shortly be gone, the most of them to Upper California. The Dale sails to day for Mazatlan, and soon after her return will proceed up the Gulf. We have not as yet heard of the arrival of the St. Mary's in the Pacific. The Congress sails in a week for the United States.

On the 10th inst. a Court Martial commenced on board the Congress for the deserters from the Warren, above alluded to. This Court is still in session. Some of the cases have been decided, but the sentences are not as yet promulgated. It is thought the punishment will be severe.

Com. Jones has appointed Commissioners to examine into claims of some people of Lower California for losses sustained during the war. Such claims are to be paid of the revenue collected at Mazatlan, Guaymas, and other ports on this coast. By what authority this is done I am at a loss to conjecture, and the sanction of Congress for such expenditure must be regarded as extremely doubtful.

In haste.

* * * *

OHIO.—The Columbus correspondent of the New York Herald, comments at some length on the anomalous condition of parties in the Ohio Legislature, where both parties claim a majority, owing to the situation of affairs in Hamilton County, and then remarks:

"The truth is, we have every reason to apprehend one of the most trying tests of the stability of a government, owing its vitality to the control of a majority, and the peaceful acquiescence of a minority, of the people. There is no such acknowledged relation as majority and minority. Parties entertaining opposite views are arrayed in such numbers as to present an equal share of all the elements of a right to control. And, my word for it, before all is settled, Ohio will be convulsed from the river to the lake, and from the eastern to the western boundary, and Columbus become the theatre of scenes which will cause an interest throughout the United States, unparalled in the history of our country. No man out of the State can possibly conceive the depth and height of the convulsion which is in embryo. The masses within the State are as yet unconscious that it will lead to any thing beyond a warm and exciting discussion. But to my certain knowledge, there are hundreds of men here who are sufficiently conversant with the impulses under which the leaders of each party are actuated, that, to their mind, the chances of actual bloodshed are great indeed.—The result of the Presidential contest in this State may modify the action of the leaders somewhat.—If Taylor carries the State, the democratic champions will probably relax their claims, and go into a compromise. But, if by chance they succeed in giving a majority for Cass, they will lose sight of all that is prudent, and drive their opponents to desperation.

Fortunately, the chances of Taylor are daily becoming more manifest. The Van Buren party is fast dwindling down to the old Birney party. Mr. Clay once gave the opinion that no other whig beside himself could receive the vote of Ohio. I venture to say, that Gen. Taylor will get the vote of this State, just as certainly as Mr. Clay could have got it. If Taylor does not receive it, Clay could not have received it.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—The Newark Daily Advertiser gives a curious tabular calculation, showing the comparative expenditures of the United States Government, under the several Presidents, by the year, month, day, hour and minute. For the purpose of comparison the expenditure by minute is the most striking, and we therefore copy this part of the table:

Washington, pr min.	$3,62	J Q. Adams, p. min.	$24,35
John Adams, "	9,59	Jackson, "	23,15
Jefferson, "	9,95	Van Buren, "	45,78
Madison, "	14,88	Tyler, "	43,95
Monroe, "	22,18	Polk, "	145,68

Of course a progressive increase was to be looked for, but the enormous amount of the expenditures under the Van Buren and Polk Administrations has a wide margin beyond either necessity or reason. It is safe to assume that under General Taylor there will be a nearer approach to the wise economy that marked the Administration of John Quincy Adams.

A BRILLIANT PROCESSION.—The Philadelphia papers generally agree in representing the great Taylor and Fillmore torch light procession in that city, on Tuesday evening, as one of unsurpassed splendour and magnificence in that way. The Ledger says the line was three quarters of an hour in passing the office, marching six and eight abreast.

'One of the most interesting feature was the delegation from Schuylkill county in their appropriate costume as miners, with the lamps dancing in their caps, and their picks borne in their hands. Among the mottoes on the lanterns carried by them was one with the following: 'Make way for the Schuylkill boys, who committed the great fraud.'

The Ledger says:—

'The scene was truly an exciting one—the streets filled with people gazing at the pageant; the windows of the houses crowded with the inmates, many of them ladies, waving handkerchiefs, kissing hands, &c. Those in the ranks pulled off their hats, and, waving them round their heads, gave deafening cheers for 'the Ladies and Old Zack.' The bands accompanied them with the thunder of their drums; the big bell gave out its most sonorous tones; the flags were waved backward and forward, and the lanterns described whirling circles, as they responded to the ladies' compliments.'

It is to be regretted that a scene of confusion, at Sixth and Chesnut Streets, was caused by some by standers attempting to break the line. The Ledger says:

'Two or three of these disturbers were well pummelled by some who left the procession for the purpose. While the Spring Garden delegation were passing along South street, near Seventh, a pistol was fired, the charge grazing the forehead of a young man named Charles Keim. After having his wound dressed, he was removed home in a cab. David Mullen was arrested on suspicion of having fired the pistol, and two or three others."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The corner stone of this projected edifice was laid on the 22nd ult. Its location is in Erie street. At one o'clock a numerous procession was formed at St. Mary's Church, consisting of the Sabbath schools, temperance societies, the Bishops, clergy, theological students, and congregation of St. Mary's. The ceremonies, in accordance with the usages of the Roman Catholic Church, were conducted by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo; Bishop Le Fevre, of Detroit, Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland; assisted by Vicar General De Goesbrind of Cleveland; Rev. R. Macheboeuf, of Sandusky city; Rev. Mr. Luhr, of Canton; and the students of the Theological Seminary. An eloquent address was delivered by Bishop Timon, and a discourse in German by the Rev. Mr. Luhr.

The Cathedral, when completed, will be 170 by 75, rising 50 feet from the water-table to the eaves, and the tower 200 feet. The building is to be of brick, and the style of architecture will combine strength with beauty. Thus far the expense of the undertaking has been borne by the congregation of St. Mary's Church.

HON. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.—The Boston Transcript, in noticing the death of this venerable man, says: Few men have ever impressed themselves so largely upon the political character and destinies of this Commonwealth. In all great public questions he has taken an earnest and active interest up to the last few weeks of his earthly career,—His eloquence was of the Ulysses stamp; graceful conciliatory, elegant and argumentative, rather than vehement and turbulent. It appealed more to the reason than to the passions; and the graces of literature gave it an intellectual charm. The closing effort of Mr. Otis's political life was his letter in behalf of Gen. Taylor's election, which appeared the early part of this month. Probably his death was accelerated by the effort and excitement of that production, which we have been told and credited, that his days should be abbreviated in such a cause. As long as the faculty of speech remained, up to Thursday last, he manifested his interest in the political concerns and welfare of his country. His intellectual faculties were bright and vigorous to the last, and he died without pain, so gently that those who watched with him could not tell the exact moment of the spirit's departure. He has gone full of years and of honors, to meet the experiences of a higher state and ampler sphere of existence.

THE FIREAT ALBANY.—The losers by the fire, of which we had a telegraphic account, were D. Harris, paper hanger, loss $6000, insured; Gaylord Heath, window blind factory, fully insured; H. L. Emery, agricultural warehouse, loss $3000 over insurance, and Luther Tucker, office of the Cultivator, loss $4000 over the insurance. Mr. Tucker's loss consists in a great measure of property used in the publication of the Cultivator, a large edition for the present year, probably 20,000, to 25,000 copies, being entirely destroyed. The stores destroyed belong to the Cooper estate, and are fully insured.

MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES are to be kept open *night and day*, during the receipt of the Presidential election returns. B. B. French, Esq. president, directs the operators at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Jersey City, so to do, under the usual regulations, during the entire nights of the 7th, 8th, and 10th, of November next, should in he found necessary for the performance of all the business offered. He particularly warns those also to avoid the least partiality, or any pecuniary interest in the results.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. GILLET.—Rev. Dr Gillet, so well known to the religious community, for his piety, virtues and usefulness, died at his residence, in Hallowell, on the 19th inst. He was about 80 years of age. He settled in Hallowell over 50 years ago, and has resided there ever since, respected and beloved by all denominations. For almost 40 years he has been secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, and in his death, that society, together with the denomination to which he belonged, has sustained a great loss. He was buried on Monday —sermon by Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta.—*Bath [Maine] Tribune.*

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.—The Jury, in the case of Com'th. vs. James Burns, brought in a verdict, on Saturday morning, of guilty, on the second count in the indictment—conspiracy to defraud Baer. Samuel Cook, indicted with Burns, for the same offence, did not appear for trial, having forfeited his bail.

Rebecca Kelly, indicted for an assault and battery on Susan Gust, was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of six and a fourth cents, costs of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence was complied with.

Wash. Frees, a boy of about 14, was brought to trial on the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Dunbar, of Turtle Creek. The horse had been taken by some boys, from the Diamond, for the purpose, probably, of amusing themselves with a ride, and Frees got into a scrape. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Smith, toll-keeper on the old Allegheny bridge, stood indicted for an assault and battery on James Stewart. The latter was called on for toll; refused to answer, Smith followed him, and a fight ensued. From the evidence, it seemed that both parties were about equally willing to fight, and a verdict of acquittal seemed to be expected, even by the Attorney for the prosecution, but the jury returned, after a few minutes consultation, a verdict of guilty.

As soon as the verdict was announced, the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to afford all parties a fair opportunity to exercise their privileges as electors.

FLEECING A LAWYER.—A good story is current against one of our most famous Attorneys. He had defended a client at the present Court, with his usual ability, and after his acquittal, called on him for his fee. The client cheerfully handed over a ten dollar note, which the Attorney devoted to the reduction of a note in bank. The last grace day was about to close, and the treasured note—the well earned fee—was taken to a broker, to be converted into *par funds*. The broker looked at the note—then at the Attorney, and the note was handed back—condemned—a down right swindle—a rank *counterfeit!* The Attorney has not met with his clever client since, we believe.

THIRD WARD.—At a meeting of the 'Old Zach Club' of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, the following persons were appointed to *work* in behalf of their gallant leader, on Tuesday next:

'Robert Hall, Robert McKain, Thomas Scott, Robert Arthurs, James Cracraft, William Early, William Adams, Capt. Duncan, James Mackeral, Robert Smith, William Collingwood, John Laughlin, Edw. Gregg, J. D. Davis, Robert Scott, James Montooth, W. W. Fearns, Willard Leonard, John Shipton, A. B. Curling, William Simms, George Baith, John N. Hauch, Henry Ochs, Jas. McQuig, James Wiggins, Wm. Chapman, Charles Pearce' John Weston, J. Kirkpatrick; J. Reed.'

ACCIDENT.—Alderman Cust, of the 7th Ward, was severely injured on Thursday night, by falling about twenty feet, owing to the slipping of the earth near an excavation made by some workmen engaged in grading. Several ribs, and one of his arms, were fractured. He is doing well.

POLICE OFFICER SCOTT has in his possession a small silver watch, found rolled up in a green veil, at the Circus, on Thursday night. The owner can obtain it by calling at the Mayor's office and paying for this notice.

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

The friends of Taylor and Fillmore, in Birmingham, held an enthusiatic meeting on last Saturday afternoon. Robert McKnight, Esq., opened the meeting in an able and earnest address, in behalf of the Whig cause, and was followed by Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, our active Elector, who enchained and enraptured the audience for an hour and a half in one of very ablest and most eloquent efforts. The effects of his thrilling and beautiful appeal will be visible on to-morrow.

FIGHT.—David Lane and James Hunter were brought before the Mayor on Saturday, charged with stealing a large quantity of very fine fresh fish—bass and salmon—from John Ranauf and Oliver Balling, on the evening previous. They had made quite free with their neighbor's property—taking it round the city, and selling the fish 'in lots to suit purchasers.' The owners of the fish, who had caught them away up the Allegheny—perhaps in Tionesty, 'Titisate'—Red Bank, Clarion, or some of those streams between this and 'Holy Ann,' which are so prolific of raftsmen, fish, Locofocoism, and lumber—these good, industrious fishermen, not approving of the 'free fish' doctrine, however willing they might be to adopt 'free soil,' had the offenders arrested and brought before the Mayor, who, after examination, committed David Lane for the offence, and held James Hunter to appear as a witness against him.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, a lodger at the St. Charles Hotel, discovered a stranger in his room, who had no business there. The visiter made an attempt to get off, but was pursued to another room, where another gentleman—probably an accomplice—was found. No clear evidence being attainable as to character and objects, they were merely ejected summarily from the house. One of the chamber doors was afterwards found to have been scraped by an instrument used by burglars, called an 'outsider,' and one of the watchmen heard a window opened, and something thrown down on the pavement, but nothing was found.

On Friday night, the rooms of several lodgers at the Iron City Hotel, were entered, and the sleepers robbed of small sums of money.

BOOK AUCTION.—Mr. Pratt informs us that the good people of Pittsburgh are not yet tired of his auction sales of valuable books—on the contrary, as the sales have advanced, an increased interest is manifested by the throngs who nightly attend his sales. The sales will be resumed at Davis' Auction Room this evening.

'LAST RALLY BUT ONE'—The Whigs of Manchester are to hold a Taylor and Fillmore meeting at Hall's shop, on this evening, at 7 o'clock. Messrs. Geo. Darsie and J. B. Clark, Esq., will deliver addresses. A grand rally is expected.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of 'Astounding Developements' may be expected to morrow. The politicians always have any quantity on hand for the election day; but the people don't mind such things now.

TRIPLING DIFFERENCE.—Apples are selling at Hagerstown, Maryland, for twelve and a half cents a bushel. In Boston nice apples are selling at two dollars a bushel, or fifty cents a dozen at retail.

SONG.

AIR—"*Star Spangled Banner.*"

Arise! Sons of Freemen! Arise in your might,
To follow your Sires in the bright path of glory,
And Tyranny plunge in oblivion's night,
Whilst the deeds of the Fires are recorded in story
Let the name be wide-spread, of the Hero who led
A band of Columbia's Freemen who bled,
Conquered Mexico's hosts, and established the reign
Of America's Sons o'er California's plain

From the Halls of Montezuma, beath Mexico's bright sun,
Where their proud Chieftain lived in the height of his splendor—
Santa Anna rush'd forth then, to conquer that Son
Of Columbia, who vows he will "Never Surrender"
"We have got them!" he cried, in the height of his pride,
"Where we want them," that host, who our power defied;
And Taylor, who made that proud legion to flee,
Shall preside o'er us yet, in the Land of the Free!

But, War, it has fled—we now must decide
Amongst those bright names who so bravely have fought for
This blest hour of peace, who now shall preside
O'er the lov'd Home of Freemen our forefathers sought for
Seek from east to the west, for the man we love best,
Whose deeds are recorded in each Freeman's breast—
It is TAYLOR—BRAVE TAYLOR, who elected shall be,
To preside o'er the land of the Brave and the Free'